1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

The palaces, the Wazir's house, and the guest house are fitted with electric light generated by a petrol engine. The system is continued along the water-front as far as Sultan 'Umar's mosque.

The town water supply in Shihr is brought in a covered aqueduct from Tubala, 6·7 miles away. There are many springs at Tubala, most of which are hot, and a number are heavily impregnated with sulphur. The reservoir for the Shihr water supply consists of a large open tank which is fed by an open channel from the spring. As in the case of Mukalla there is no sort of protection. Shibam draws its water supply from wells, for the most part in the suburb of Sebeil. The water is slightly brackish. The rest of the country depends on wells, springs, rivers, and rain cisterns.

**Educational Activities.**

In Mukalla there are three Government schools (two Arab and one English), and at least three private schools. In addition to these Arab schools Yusuf Sherif, the principal Indian merchant and Collector of Customs, maintains a private Gujerati school in which there are 42 boys and eight girls at present. There used to be schools in every mosque, but Sultan 'Umar suppressed them and ordered the boys to attend the Government schools. However, despite this prohibition I understand that a few maintain a precarious existence.

The larger of the Arabic schools, Al Madrassa al Khariya as Sultanja had been in existence for four years at the time of my visit and had twelve classes: *Hijar*, or Elementary, four classes; *Tahdir*, two classes; *Daraja Awal*, First standard, three classes; *Daraja ath Thani*, Second standard, one class; *Daraja ath Thalath*, Third standard, one class, *Daraja al Arb'a* Fourth standard, one class. A Fifth standard was to be added shortly.

On the register there were 290 to 300 boys aged from six to 14 and even 16, and perhaps older. On inspection the attendance at the various classes was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Hijar* ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 56 |
| *Tahdir* 1 ... ... ... ... ... | | 20 |
| 2 ... ... ... ... ... | | 31 |
| *Daraja* I.—1 ... ... ... ... | | 32 |
| 2 ... ... ... ... | | 20 |
| 3 ... ... ... ... | | 27 |
| *Daraja* II ... ... ... ... ... | | 12 |
| *Daraja* III ... ... ... ... ... | | 13 |
| Total exclusive of the Fourth standard ... | | 211 |

The staff consists of a *Mudir* or Principal, a *Murakib*, who is responsible for the discipline of teachers and boys, and 12 teachers. There are nine class rooms, the four classes of *Hijar* sitting in one room. Up to *Daraja* I the boys sit on the floor, after which they are at desks. The school is closed on Fridays and on the 'Id days which are as follows: 'Id al Hajj, five days, 'Id al Fitr, five days, 12th Rabi' Awal, Maulad an Nebi, one day, 29th Ramadhan,

2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 1842 Hadhramaut MM2



He is no longer apt to be shot at by Government soldiers and he brings his troubles to the Government. The provincial governors and the district heads are better men and better paid than they used to be and all new candidates have courses of instruction before appointment. There are systems of State and tribal courts which are becoming more and more effective. There is a special department of bedouin affairs which is staffed entirely by Hadhrami tribesmen; five or six years ago no Hadhrami tribesmen were employed in any positions of reponsibility.

As regards social services, in 1934 there was one doctor, mainly for the Sultan though he ran a public dispensary, and medical services cost Rs. 5,500 a year: in 1944 the sum voted was Rs. 74,000 for medical and sanitary services. There was an establishment of four doctors, and a State hospital for fifty in-patients was being built in Mukalla.

In 1934 education cost Rs. 6,000 and about three hundred boys received some sort of schooling. In 1944 Rs. 1,084,000 was provided. The number of boys in primary Government schools on the coast has increased to about seventeen hundred. There were between a hundred and thirty and a hundred and forty girls in the new Mukalla girls' school, and an intermediate boarding school, assisted by the British Council and a grant from His Majesty's Government, had been started with about eighty boys. As part of the famine relief measures, children were brought down from the Hadhramaut and have now been taken over by the Qu'aiti State which bought a village outside Mukalla and is now housing three hundred boys and girls in it. A wall enclosing garden land has been built round it and the children work the garden and are apprenticed to various local trades. They are given a modest schooling and it is hoped that they will also be taught by means of a village council to run their own village.

Another State educational experiment owes its impetus mainly to the enthusiasm of the young men of Mukalla. A number of young men have gone through a course organized by the Education Department in how to teach illiterate adults to read and write. These teachers compiled a coolies' vocabulary of seven hundred words or so and when I left were about to teach coolies from the Hadhramaut, who had come seeking for work at the coast on account of the famine, how to write the language they speak, a sort of basic Arabic. There are schemes for producing a small newspaper in this simplified form of speech and for developing some public-health consciousness.

What little the State could do towards the war effort it has done. It provided a company for guard duties in Aden while the Italians were in the war. It has raised a Pioneer Company for service in the Middle East Command. It has guarded the R.A.F. aerodromes in the State and provided coastal guards. The Public Works Department has built an R.A.F. station at about a third of the cost expected. It has landed and handled a great quantity of R.A.F. stores. In addition, at the outbreak of war when the surplus balance was about Rs. 80,000, it contributed Rs. 20,000 for general war purposes, and Hadhramis at home and abroad subscribed to a

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2



official members serving as consultative representatives of the "popular will."

Senior state servants include: a Chief Medical Officer, who exercises control over the Government Hospital at Seiyun, as well as the al-Kaf Charity Hospital at Terim, and government dispensaries elsewhere in the state; a Passport Officer, charged with regulating the sizable flow of traffic in and out of the state, especially during the yearly Mecca pilgrimage; a Postmaster; Chief Accountant and Wireless and Telegraph Officer. Town Councils provide the benefits of local government in Seiyun, Terim, Hauta and fourteen other municipalities and villages throughout the state. District Commissioners administer the two chief provinces, Terim and Hauta.

The Kathiri government provides well organized public services consisting of a civil police, in addition to the Kathiri Armed Constabulary, free medical attention and a network of educational facilities embracing the Secondary School for Boys at Seiyun, the al-Kaf School for Girls at Terim and eleven lesser primary institutions with a total enrollment of three thousand. The state engages the services of a staff of forty-five teachers. Several students have studied in Syria, Egypt and Iraq through scholarships provided by the Kathiri government.

In addition to efficient internal control, the sultan lays claim, as well, to many symbols of outward sovereignty, such as the state's own postage stamps[5] and coinage,[6] a coat-of-arms, national flag and, choicest of all, a gun salute.[7]

A more sober assessment of his "independence," however, appears in the provisions of the 1918 and 1939 treaty engagements[8] entered into between the sultan's predecessors and the British government, whereby the Kathiri State is defined as being in *subordinate* political relationship with Britian in a manner simi-

[5] These issues, beautifully engraved, appeared in 1942 and 1946.

[6] In 1897 coins were ordered struck at the mint in Birmingham, England, by Al-Kaf & Co., of Singapore, for the use of their Hadhrami kinsmen in Terim.

[7] Nine guns. Only two Aden chiefs are entitled to more, Lahej and Makalla, who are honored by eleven salvos fired from British batteries whenever these chiefs enter or leave the territory of Aden Colony.

[8] The Anglo-Kathiri treaty engagement of 1918 was merely an extension of the terms of a previous Anglo-Qualiti treaty to those parts of the Hadhramaut interior controlled by the Kathiri sultan. By terms of the Anglo-Kathiri agreement the Kathiri State was placed under British protectorate. The 1939 Adviser Agreement provided for the appointment of a British Resident Adviser to the court of the Kathiri sultan.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Hadhramaut MM2



1950–1, with a quality considered equal to that of the Sudan, and a contract lasting until 1955–6 has been secured with the British Raw Cotton Commission. This irrigation has, however, created a new problem in the establishment of a semi-permanent population of desert locusts where they were formerly sparse.[1]

*Education*

Until the opening of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs in 1935 there had been no government provision for education. In the Hadramaut, and especially in the towns of Sayun and Tarim, traditional Islamic education had reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago and produced a body of Islamic scholars; but in other parts of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate. Present educational policy is that, as each state becomes sufficiently advanced, it should be helped to set up a self-supporting department of education with village schools, central primary schools, and intermediary or secondary schools in the larger states. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by government or local government authorities had risen from not more than 100 in 1939 to about 6,700 by 1951. The total expenditure on education in 1949–50 was about £39,000, of which the Quaiti state contributed 54 per cent, the British Government 36 per cent, and the remaining states about 10 per cent. There were then 74 primary boys' schools, varying from the small Koran school to those of full primary status; about half received British financial help. The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs was being closed down as the newer primary schools reached the desired level. There were seven girls' primary schools in the Eastern Protectorate and one in the Western, with a total attendance of about 800. In each Protectorate there was one post-primary school, with Egyptian and Sudanese teachers on the staff. A junior secondary school at Ghail ba-Wazir near Mukalla was completed in 1950 to provide a two-years' course for the local administrative service, the police, and the army. Full secondary education in Aden Protectorate is unlikely for some years, but the new Aden College, a secondary school opened in 1951, receives boys from the Protectorate as well as from the Colony and will it is hoped eventually be developed to university standard. In 1950 ten Protectorate boys held scholarships in the Sudan, and some twenty from the Eastern Protectorate were studying in other Arab countries.

[1] Dr B. P. Uvarov, director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre, reported in *The Times*, 27 September 1952.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2



November. They began testing fish livers for vitamin-A content and also canning samples. Meanwhile several local merchants showed interest and applied for permission to set up canneries and the like. A board to consider such applications and fisheries development in general was set up.

### FORESTRY

No true forests exist. Bush products exploited are timber, fuel, charcoal, fibres, gum incense and dragon blood.

# Chapter 8: Social Services

### EDUCATION

*General*

Education in common with other services is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools, gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates so far as is possible educational development throughout the whole territory.

*Policy*

The general education policy in the Protectorates has been to build up self-supporting state Departments of Education as the states become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger states, intermediate schools.

*Education Departments*

Two such Education Departments are already in existence. One under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Protectorate, with a Sudanese Director of Education (who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent), and an inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. The other is at Lahej, 25 miles inland from Aden in the Western Protectorate, where Emir Ali, brother of the Sultan, performs the duties of Director of Education.

*Higher Education*

There is no higher education in the Protectorate, and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come. It is thus necessary to send abroad selected scholars who reach the required standard. There is at present one boy at Gordon College in the Sudan, and three there are at secondary schools.

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2



*Post-Primary Education*

873 There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary
875 classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla was opened in 1944 and has four Sudanese on the staff including the headmaster. It is a boarding-school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 100 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a high degree. The other school at Lahej has eight Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It has 140 pupils, and during the year a fifth post-primary class was started. Art and handwork were introduced into the school, and good results achieved under an Egyptian instructor.

*Primary Education*

872 Facilities for full primary education are available at 13 schools main-
● 658 tained by the Mukalla state Department of Education, at the Bedouin Boys' Military Boarding School near Mukalla and at the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs (both maintained by funds provided by His Majesty's Government), as well as at the primary sections of the two schools at Gheil ba Wazir and Lahej mentioned above. Apart from these there are about 30 sub-grade schools (schools which almost but not quite reach primary level) under Government supervision.

In the more backward parts of the Protectorate it is the policy to aid directly by grants provided by His Majesty's Government schools which are capable of development beyond the level of elementary Quranic teaching. These grants range from small fixed amounts in the case of Quranic schools to the full payment of teachers' salaries in the case of sub-grade schools. Assistance in supplies of books and school materials is also given in each case.

*The Aden Protectorate College for Sons of Chiefs*

873 One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 36 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad.

*Female Education*

471 Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. There are, however, the beginnings of a change. There is in Ahwar in the Western Protectorate a class of 12 little girls learning the Quran. The Eastern Protectorate is more advanced; H.M. Government maintains a school for Bedouin girls, and the Mukalla Government maintains a sub-grade girls' school in Mukalla with about 130 pupils, and a girls' section of a village school with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, where another 30 more girls receive education.

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM21



*Liaison*

In the first half of 1947 the post of Protectorate Education Officer was filled, a post which had been vacant for a year. This Officer's duties include tours of inspection throughout the Protectorate, and advice and assistance, through the British Agents, where required.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate advance was somewhat hampered by the absence of the Sudani Adviser for the greater part of the year on leave. However, estimates for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were prepared and despatched; these include schemes for enlarging the Intermediate School at Gheil Ba Wazir and for primary schools for the Kathiri State and Wahidi area. A number of scholarships for Hadhramis were given by the Governments of Syria, Egypt and Iraq.

## HEALTH

*Medical Report for the Western Aden Protectorate*

His Majesty's Government finance a small medical service in the Western Aden Protectorate. The area covered is large, communications are poor and access to many parts is difficult. In consequence only a small proportion of the population, who are in great need of health services, can be visited and treated. Nevertheless, 16 dispensaries are maintained at strategic points in the Protectorate. New dressers are given instruction in hygiene and elementary medicine and nursing care, and are then sent out to open up new areas or to work with more senior dressers in the established dispensaries. They have to deal with diseases common to all races. Certain tropical diseases such as schistosomiasis and dysentery are very prevalent.

Drought and the vagaries of the climate also play their part in undermining the health of the inhabitants. The third year of drought in Sublihi country undoubtedly had an effect on the prevalence of tuberculosis, dental caries and vitamin deficiency diseases in that area.

Apart from the dispensaries in the Protectorate, the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital in Sheik Othman which trains the dispensers also welcomes up-country patients. More would come than do at present if ignorance and superstition did not prevail in the Protectorate. Again, for many the road to the hospital is physically difficult and it is certain that they come only as a last resort and after long deliberation. In consequence doctors do all they can to visit the dispensaries as frequently as possible and to spend adequate time at each one to treat the sick, and to give instructions to dressers to keep them up to date.

*Famine Relief*

During 1947 the situation in the Hadhramaut continued to improve. At the beginning of the year there were 1,112 persons being fed in the kitchens, which were closed by the end of March, leaving only Malja—a relief centre for those incapable of work—whose 916 inmates in March were gradually reduced to 227 in December. Nuqeb dam, the major famine relief work undertaken, was finished in June. Remittances

G.Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

# Chapter 8: Social Services

## EDUCATION

*General*

658 Education in common with other services is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools within the area, gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory.

*Policy*

871 The general educational policy in the Protectorates has been to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the States become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger States, intermediate schools.

*Education Departments*

647 Two such education departments are already in existence. One functions under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Protectorate, with a Sudanese Director of Education (who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent), and an inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. The other is at Lahej, 25 miles inland from Aden in the Western Protectorate, where Emir Ali, brother of the Sultan, performs the duties of Director of Education.

*Primary Education*

871 Apart from the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs in Aden and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Boys' School near Mukalla, both of which are maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, there are just over 50 primary schools. These schools vary in standard, from the small Quranic schools to those which are approaching the Colony level. Those in the Eastern Protectorate, 23 in number, are maintained by the Mukalla State Department of Education, and are of a higher standard than those in the Western Protectorate. The remainder receive help from His Majesty's Government in the payment of teachers' salaries and the supply of school materials.

873 *The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs.* One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 42 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad. Since, however, it is too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2



it should contain, it is intended to allow it to become defunct as the new primary schools in the Protectorate reach the required level. 873

*Post-Primary Education*

There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir, near Mukalla, in the Eastern Protectorate, was opened in 1944 and has four Sudanese on the staff, including the headmaster. It is a boarding school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 125 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree. The other school at Lahej has nine Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It now has 175 pupils in the six post-primary classes. 872

*Secondary and Higher Education*

There is no higher education in the Protectorates, and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come. Plans were made to send boys to the new Aden College which is to be established near Sheikh Othman in the Colony, but that will not be for another two years. This College will provide full secondary education for Protectorate as well as Colony boys, having boarding facilities for the former. Teacher-training will be an important part of its work. In the meantime it was necessary to send abroad selected scholars who had reached the required standard. Four boys returned from the Sudan having completed their training, and there are ten scholars still studying there. Of these one is studying agriculture, one is entered for Gordon College to pursue higher teacher training, one is at Hantoub Secondary School, and the remaining seven are at the Bakht er Ruda Institute of Education. 873

*Building*

During the year the Secretary of State gave his approval to the expenditure of £16,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the erection of 20 primary schools buildings in the Western Protectorate. These will in some cases replace old and unsuitable buildings, in others they will mark expansion. Two buildings have already been begun, one in the Shaibi district being near completion. 658

*Female Education*

Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. In the Eastern Protectorate there are about 180 girls receiving education; 130 of these attend the Mukalla Girls' School, a subgrade school maintained by the Qu'aiti State; there are 20 more in the girls' section of a village school, with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, while the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Girls' School, maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, has 30. Of the latter, two are to become teachers, eight nurses. In the Western Protectorate female education is almost non-existent; it is confined to the reading of the Quran, and even that does not amount to more than 15 girls in the whole area. 871

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2



871 the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for educational work in the Western Aden Protectorate.

*Policy*

658 The general educational policy in the Protectorate has been to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the states become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger states, intermediate or secondary schools.

*Primary Education*

872 Apart from the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs in Aden, and the Hadhrami Beduin Legion Boys' School near Mukalla, both of which are maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, there are 74 primary boys' schools, varying in standard from the small Quranic schools to those of full primary status. About half of these receive help from His Majesty's Government in the payment of teachers' salaries and the supply of school materials.

*The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs*

One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorate is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. This school was founded in 1935, and has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher training abroad. Since, however it is too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which it should contain, it is being allowed to become defunct as the new primary schools in the Protectorate reach the required level. The number of boys are 33 at present and it is planned to close it altogether within the next two years.

*Post-Primary Education*

There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The one at Lahej has six post-primary standards and has a number of Egyptian teachers on the staff. The other at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla, in the Eastern Protectorate, was opened in 1944 and now has five post-primary standards. There are 413 pupils and a staff of 24 including a number of Sudanese. Extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree in this school.

A new junior secondary school was completed at Gheil ba Wazir in September, 1950. It is going to prepare boys for the local government administrative service, for the police and for the Army. The period of the curriculum will be two years. Fifteen students were selected from those who had obtained intermediate school certificates for entry to the new school.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2



*Secondary and Higher Education*

There is no higher education and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come, but there is one teacher-training college at Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate. The new Aden College which is under construction in Sheikh Othman will provide full secondary education for Protectorate as well as Colony boys, having boarding facilities for the former. Teacher training will be an important part of its work. In the meantime it is necessary to send abroad selected scholars who have reached the required standard. There are at present 10 boys on scholarships in the Sudan, one of whom is at Gordon Memorial College, as well as some 20 boys from the Eastern Protectorate attending schools in Egypt, Iraq and Syria. 873

*Buildings*

The scheme for the building of some 11 primary schools in the Western Protectorate from the £16,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant has been going ahead. There are now eight new schools and six more are nearing completion. 346

The building of new schools with Colonial Development and Welfare grants went on apace in the Eastern Protectorate. A new primary school at Hajr (Meifa) was completed, while the new Sai'un boys' school was almost ready at the end of 1950. The junior secondary school was completed at Gheil ba Wazir. New schools are being built at Shibam and Haura.

*Female Education*

There are eight primary schools for girls in the Protectorate with an attendance of just over 800 and a staff of 31. Of these one is in the Western Protectorate, the remainder in the Eastern. The school in the Western Protectorate was opened at Zinjibar in 1949, and marks a great advance in this territory where there was previously no education for girls. 872

*Literacy*

Measures to deal with adult illiteracy are extremely meagre. In the Eastern Protectorate they are confined to eleven classes which are conducted for members of the Quaiti State Forces and two for inmates of the Mukalla prison. 212 871

It is impossible to estimate the number of literates turned out by the small independent Quranic schools which exist throughout the Protectorates. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by Government or local government authorities was in the region of 6,500 in 1950; in 1939 it was not more than 100.

*Expenditure*

The total expenditure on education in the financial year 1949–50 was in the region of £38,937 comprising:- 658 871

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2



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| | |
|---|---|
| His Majesty's Government .. .. .. .. | 11,337 |
| C.D.W. Schemes (including Scholarships) .. | 2,833 |
| Quaiti State .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21,111 |
| Kathiri State .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,313 |
| Western Protectorate States (exclusive of Abdali, Audhali and Beihan territories of which figures are not known .. .. .. .. .. | 2,343 |
| TOTAL .. | £38,937 |

Thus though educational provision in the Protectorates is still meagre, there has been steady development over the last few years. It is only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time; it existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individual trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school, and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

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In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Sai'un and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men drawn mainly from the Seiyid classes, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education today.

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Some detailed information which is available on education in the Eastern Protectorate is given below.

*Eastern Aden Protectorate*

An educational event of significance and interest was the return visit to the Protectorate in May, 1950, of Mr. V. L. Griffiths of the Sudan Ministry of Education. Mr. Griffiths was the planner and architect of education in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, having drawn

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2



652 Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

*Number of Schools*

871 The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Primary boys' schools | 5,139 pupils with | 222 teachers. |
| Primary girls' schools | 269 pupils with | 15 teachers. |
| Intermediate boys' schools | 408 pupils with | 16 teachers. |

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

*Studies Abroad*

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Sudan . . | 18 |
| Egypt . . | 10 |
| Syria . . | 5 |
| Iraq . . | 4 |

658 741 Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

*Teachers and Teacher-Training*

875 Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2
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equently return to their home settlements with their savings. Arabic is the language of the indigenous peoples, but Malay tongues are widely used in the towns of the Hadhramaut. Swahili, the *franca lingua* of East Africa, is understood throughout most of the area, while English is extensively employed in Aden proper. The majority of Arabs are Moslems, belonging to branches of the Sunni sect. Other religions are found chiefly among the different racial groups in the Colony and in the coast towns of the Protectorate.

Education has made considerable progress in the Colony, and is gradually being introduced into the Protectorate. Primary schools for both sexes are supported by the government in the Colony, and by mission and private organizations. The Colonial authorities also operate secondary and vocational schools for boys. There are no post-secondary institutions, but government scholarships are available for the training of teachers and various professional personnel in the Anglo-Egytian Sudan or in the United Kingdom. The literacy rate among children of 6 to 12 years of age is estimated at 90 per cent, in contrast with 10 to 25 per cent in the general population. A program for the expansion of education

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N 212 185 658 in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken by the British authorities, while in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the protectorates. In the course of a medical survey N 212 565 in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[20] the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the religious leaders. N [873] A college for the sons of chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

## Vital Statistics

A 659 163 165 Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 population. A 165 464 The significance of the mortality statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which 511 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

A 166 731 The infant mortality rate has declined appreciably within recent years. It had been less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
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sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians.

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 15 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

**Laboratories.** The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital.

**Schools.** There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom.

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

### Personnel

**Physicians.** The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 26 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the